APPLICATION FORM – humanitarian Intervention: RAPID RESPONSE

 xYes: reference no.:18-395-OC Financial ceiling: below kr.1.000.000.00

 No – if no, an OCA application must be submitted together with the intervention application.

Has your organization prequalified for DERF funding?

## The humanitarian intervention

*Describe within max 3 pages:*

* **What sectors will the proposed interventions most relate to (please tick ALL boxes that apply)?**
* **WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)**
* **Health**
* **Shelter**
* **Nutrition**
* **Camp Management**
* **Education**
* **Protection**
* **Emergency FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)**
* **x Other (specify): Cash based assistances\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **The overall purpose in short, including the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators to be applied.**

According to FAO the worst desert locust outbreak in decades is taking place in the Greater Horn of Africa where tens of thousands of hectares of cropland and pasture have been damaged by locust invasion in Somalia. Awdal, Northwest, Togdher, Sool and Sanaag regions are among the affected areas. The desert locust is considered the most destructive migratory pest in the world as it is highly mobile and feeds on large quantities of any kind of green vegetation, including crops, pasture and fodder. Even a very small, 1km2 locust can eat the same amount of food in one day. Thousands of Somali farmers lost their cropland, pastures. Therefore, we are committed to help the locust-affected farmers in Somalia by providing cash based assistances for food security and livelihoods packages in preparation of the next planting season.

**Project objectives**

To provide cash based emergency assistance (Food security & Livelihood packages) to 200 locust affected poor farmers in Midigale (100HHs) and Cawsame (100 HHs) villages in Las Qorey district in Sanaag region in Somalia/Somaliland

**Project Result 1**

Improved food security to 200 desert locust affected poor farmers in Midigale (100 HHs) & Cawsame (100 HHs) villages in Las Qoray in Sanaag by the end of the intervention

Activity 1

1. Local community/authority mobilization & sensitization and selection of project committee
2. Selection of beneficiaries
3. Cash transfer vouchers to 200 desert locust affeced in Midigale (100)&in Cawsame(100
4. Make agreement and contract with Money transfer company to transfer cash
5. Purchase of mobiles for the beneficiaries who do not have mobiles to receive the cash from money transfer agency “Hawala”
6. Securing that the cash vouchers are received by the right selected beneficiaries

Indicators:

* 1. 200 locust affected HHs received cash based assistances for food security improvement through in mobile payments

MofV: copies of transfer cash vouchers from money Transfer Company, photos of selection beneficiaries, list of beneficiaries’ mobile numbers and narrative report.

Project result 2

1. Livelihood packages for the same 200 locust affected HHs in Midigale (100) and Cawsame (100) by resuming farming production and making preparations of cultivating farms in the next season.

Activity 2: 1. Cash voucher transfers to 200 desert locust affeced in Midigale (100HHs) & in Cawsame(100 HH)

1. Make agreement and contract with money transfer company to transfer cash
2. Purchase of mobile for the beneficiaries to receive the cash from agency
3. Securing the cash vouchers are received the right selected beneficiaries

Indicators:

1. 200 locust affected HHs received cash based assistances for livelihood packages in preparation of the next planting season

MofV: copies of transfer cash vouchers from money Transfer Company, photos of selection beneficiaries, list of beneficiaries’ mobile numbers and narrative report.

**The context of your selected response, in relation the relevant DERF call. Is the intervention appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) effective and timely (CHS 2) and are the resources managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?**

*How you respond to the identified emergency and/or protection needs of particularly vulnerable persons amongst the crisis-affected populations*

*The target groups are still suffering by the consequences of the locust impact. The locust affected poor farmers who lost their cropland and pastures due to the locust invasion. Biyo Aid- a local organization whom we have partnership cooperation have responded quickly by conducting short survey and interviews and make quick assessment needs in the area to know the needs of the vulnerable people affected by locust invasion.. They held meetings with the affected vulnerable population to know the priority needs of the affected farmers in Midigale & Cawsame in Sanag region. Among their needs were; food security and resume their farming production and also discussed the best way to respond their needs and how we can address together to help the affected population. We respond this crisis in the appropriate, relevant and effective way by using cash based assistasnce as 73% of the somali people over age 16 have mobile cash transfer according to OCHA (*<https://www.unocha.org/story/using-cash-based-interventions-prevent-famine-somalia>)

*- How you ensure they have access to the assistance they need when they need it*

*We ensure the assistance they need by approaching and visiting the crisis sites and holding meetings with the locust poor farmers as we did we we made the short survey. We have access because we have legitimacy and trust among the target communities as we have assisted many times in drought, famine and tropical storm situations.*

*How you ensure that resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose.*

*Biyo Aid and GARDO have experienced project staff that has good competence with good knowledge of the context of business communities of the region as they had some humanitarian activities in Puntland. Biyo Adi and GARDO will choose the reliable money transfer agency who has good services and who has reputation among the communities in the affected areas. To ensure good resources management, we will conduct regular and routine checking and monitoring of the management/administration of project resource as usual to avoid misuse and fraud of the resources in order to meet the intended objectives. Two authorized signatories of the account holder sign the payments from bank account. They also will negotiate with money transfer agencies.*

 **How you will start your activities within 7 days of the Danish CSO receiving the first transfer?**

The period of intervention is 4 months. We are not worried about bank remittance, as we have solved remittance problems with Jyske Bank. We can start the project activities with 7 days as we have good partners who have already on the ground. They have good relationship with the local communities and who will mobilized the community/authority and select project committee.. The Week One and week Two: Intensive work will take place including recruiting project staff and then starting implementing the project implementation by setting up project committee consisting women and beneficiaries and then starting the project activities involving the beneficiaries, local communities/authority and all stakeholders.

*Please fill in the table below and note that total and total adjusted for double counting must be filled in for all ages of both female and male.*

|  |
| --- |
| **Planned target population** (direct target group only) |
| Type of Activity | **Female** (by age) | **Male** (by age) | Total |
| Under 18 | Between 18-50 | Over 50 | Under 18 | Between 18-50  | Over 50 |  |
| Cash provision for food security to 200 HHs – in Midigale & Cawsame villages in Sanaag in Somalia/Sonaliland | 408 | 240 | 14 | 300 | 228 | 10 | 1.200 |
| Cash Provision for 200 HHs in Midigale & for Land preparation for the next planting season | 408 | 240 | 14 | 300 | 228 | 10 | 1.200 |
| Total: | 816 | 480 | 28 | 600 | 456 | 20 | 2.400 |
| Total adjusted for double counting\*: | 408 | 240 | 14 | 300 | 228 | 10 | 1.200 |
| Total vulnerable persoAluns of the above | 408 | 240 | 14 | 300 | 228 | 10 | 1.200 |

\*correct the number if the same persons are listed in more than one activity. Each person can only be counted once.

* **How do you calculate the number of people who shall be assisted through the various activities?** *For example, if you target households, how many family members (male/female / below 18) do you count per household?*

Household consists of six persons according to UN standard.

The target groups are 200 Locust affected vulnerable poor farmers x 6 persons = 1.200 persons. The number of female under 18 is 408, female between 18 and 50 is 240 and over 50 is 14. The male under 18 is 300, male between 18 and 50 is 228 while over 50 is 10.

* **Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? *(****Note that you can include budget for additional vulnerability assessments as relevant in the application to DERF)*? *Please explain*

Our total target group is 200 HH (1.200 persons). They consist of households headed by elders, women, pregnant women and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, chronically sick persons, and children under 5 years.

*Selection criteria*

The selection is conducted through project committee selected by local leaders, target groups, the representatives from the youth group, the disabled, the women group, the local authority and representatives from the marginalized groups. GARDO &Biyo Aid has guiding roles for beneficiary selection as described in the following;

1-Independent selection and verification of beneficiaries through central and local coordination units and project specific needs based community input, from inception, implementation and M&E

2-Prioritization of the most vulnerable, marginalized people, disable and needy members of flood affected communities.. 3-Facilitation of access to assistance for all, especially the most vulnerable is emphasized. 4-Consideration of pre-existing social, cultural and political dynamics or practices may marginalize or exploit certain groups is fundamental, which is one of GARDO & Biyo Aid key strengths.

* **tick the boxes that apply.**
* **Internationally**
* **Regionally / neighbouring country**
* **In country / locally**
* **Does the intervention include cash-based programming?**
	+ **X Yes**
	+ **No**

*If yes, please describe which type of cash-based programming*

*The intervention is cash based assistances where the selected beneficiaries are given cash vouchers in order to prioritize the needs. We will provide cash vouchers for food security and for preparation of next planting season for farming production.*

* **Financial localization of the intervention** *Take the following two figures from your budget format:*

**% of DERF intervention funding which is spent by local or national partner CSOs, from the intervention budget: \_\_\_\_\_92\_ %**

**% Funding spent on activities & goods for crisis affected persons, from the intervention budget: \_\_\_67\_ %**

## The implementing organization

**What is the capacity, experience and expertise of the proposed partner organisation(s) (CHS 8) undertaking the proposed intervention substantiating whether the humanitarian response can be delivered up to standard and to the needs of particularly vulnerable persons?**

**Capacity:** The implementing organizations are GARDO (pre-qualified) and Biyo Aid. Both humanitarian organizations have presence in Puntland to assist the vulnerable people where their farms are destroyed by locust. Biyo Aid as well as GARDO have good relationship with local communities and authority in Puntland where we enjoy partnership cooperation in humanitarian interventions. GARDO and Biyo Aid have experience, expertise and competence; they can together deliver the required humanitarian response to the locust-affected farmers, particularly the vulnerable people.

*This includes describing:*

*How the implementing organisation’s experience and expertise within the work-areas of the proposed intervention matches the requirements of the proposed intervention*

*GARDO – lead organizaiton*

*GARDO has good experiences, technical expertise and competences in this intervention.* GARDO has implemented similar flood emergency intervention in Afgoi in 2018. The intervention were very successful project and it was related cash voucher payments. This intervention in Puntland has similar context with cash voucher with Afgoi intervention. The Gardo has implemented several similar interventions in central regions of Somalia. The following interventions demonstrate GARDO’s experience and expertise of the proposed intervention.

1. Live-saving drought intervention in Galmudug in 2017 funddraised by Danish Diaspora (DKK.63.000.00 – Food distribution through cash voucher to the drought affected population in Galmudug.
2. Live-saving intervention for flood affected population in Afgoi by providing water, sanitation and hygiene sevices, shelter and food security (cash voucher payments through mobile) in 2018 funded by DERF DKK.467.238.00

Biyo Aid – co-implementer

Biyo Aid has good experience, competence in implementing humanitarian interventions funded Diaspora people, and local business people amounting USD.63.078.10 for the last 4 years.

Biyo Aid has implemented and cooperated actively with GARDO that has implemented the first phase of tropical storm Pawan project no.20-540.RR DKK.471.675.00 funded by CISU-DERF. The project first phase was implemented in successful and effective manner with the assistance of Biyo Aid.and we will complete at the end of March 2020 as we have received the final instalment

*GARDO has experience and competence in dealing financial management and administration because it has implemented similar intervention in Afgoi in 2018 and another drought intervention in 2017 funded by CISU-DERF where they managed and administrated the project with successful outcome and with good financial report.*

***Biyo Aid****; Biyo Aid has similar experience and competence in conducting financial management and administration. All the interventions we implemented which are mentioned in the section 2 shows that we have financial capacities that match the level of funding applied for because All financial managements and administration of the above projects are successfully managed in appropriate manner without fraud and misuse and used according to the DERF financial guides..*

*How the organisation’s access to the people affected by the humanitarian crisis, and its experiences of meeting the needs of particularly vulnerable people, substantiates that the organisation will be able to deliver the proposed humanitarian intervention.*

*GARDO and Biyo Aid both have access to the locust affected areas and have good communications and relationship with the local affected communities. They also conducted many projects in the regions where they gained trust and created good cooperation with the local communities in the affected. So, it is easy to deliver the proposed humanitarian intervention with good welcome and without problems or difficulties*

* **Is the Danish CSO proposing to self-implement?**
	+ **Yes**
	+ **X No**

*If the Danish CSO is proposing to* ***self-implement,*** *the following three additional criteria will be applied:*

* *Whether the Danish CSO is best placed for this specific intervention in this context*
* *Whether participation of local actors is enhanced through implementation*
* *Whether the Danish CSO has access to target group.*
* **Partnership:**
	+ **Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement, the main features of this agreement(s) and whether this agreement(s) was developed with the local partner**.

GARDO and Biyo Aid have worked closely with each other and we have good partnership with implementing humanitarian and development projects. We entered partnership agreement with our local partner “GARDO and Biyo Aid”. The partner should not be in the blacklist of UN and free from corruption and fraud. Should have good experience in humanitarian/project implementation and have good relationship and coordination with the local actors. The local partner should have legitimacy among the local communities and authority. You can see more terms in the partnership agreement. GARDO have implemented similar intervention lastest years with OFROSOM in 2017 and 2018 and Biyo Aid is currently collaborating in completing the second phase of tropical storm Pawan in Puntland before March 31, 2020.

**Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention**

OFROSOM

* Will liaise with donor
* Responsible overall management/administration and project guidance implementation
* Hawala and money transfer facilitation
* Weekly communication with GARDO to follow the project achievements
* Control and supervision of financial accounts and cash books and procurement process
* Intervention site visit (one time) to meet with beneficiaries and intervention staff for monitoring and evaluation
* Ensuring the project objectives are achieved
* Holding experience and learning meetings between the implementers
* Assisting preparation Intervention reports (Final narrative and financial reports)
* Help GARDO procurement and logistics
* Helping GARDO of tracking and recording (Photos, videos, interviews)

GARDO:

* + Lead organization and responsible for overall implementation guidance
	+ Responsible of project guidance, monitoring and supervision of the project
	+ Responsible for overall project financial administration/management
	+ Experience and expertise exchange with Biyo Aid
	+ Project site visit: to meet with beneficiaries and project staff
	+ Reporting to the donor (Final narrative and financial account reports
	+ Handling of potential complaints from the target groups with the assistance of Biyo Aid, project committee and local communities/religious leaders.

**Biyo Aid roles**

* Co-implementer and communicating with local authorities and community elders
* Making mobilization and sensitization of local community and authority in the affected areas
* Recruiting project staff & handling of potential complaints from the target groups
* Making agreement with money transfer companies for cash transfers
* Responsible for coordination in achieving coordinated and complementary humanitarian assistance to the crisis affected population in the two target villages
* Assisting GARDO with preparation of the financial account and narrative reports
* Assisting GARDO monitoring and dealing with risks and other challenges that may arise during project implementation

## Local strengthening

**How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

Target communities will be directly involved in the project from the start all stages of the project in order to encourage ownership and active participation. We will hold meetings with project committee and communities stakeholder in different times during project implementation and we will discuss how we best select the right beneficiaries. Moreover, we will make regular exchange information to avoid negative effect and they will receive integrated package of services with fair distribution and transparency. To work with Biyo Aid & GARDO will strengthens local ownership and legitimacy. Provision of cash vouchers will strengthen the local capacities, ownership and avoid negative effects and applying humanitarian principles including no harm principles, In addition, they will enjoy to prioritize their needs

**How are the local actors including the target group informed and involved (CHS 4)?**

GARDO & Biyo Aid incorporates transparent and community-led approaches in this and in all projects; in the proposed project, communities will be engaged in all aspects of project design, implementation, and monitoring. Project activities will be coordinated with the local humanitarian actors who have project activities in the area to avoid overlaps of humanitarian activities. We arrange regular meeting with the local humanitarian actors to exchange information, challenges and experiences related to the intervention

GARDO & Biyo Aid will conduct regular community meetings including target group. During these meetings, project staff about the project will inform the beneficiaries and their feedback is considered. .

## M&E, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILIT

GARDO & Biyo Aid has robust Monitoring and Evaluation Plans and Strategy that have been developed to capture any direct/indirect impacts and create a cycle of lesson learning and accountability. In the difficult security situation in the region, regular context monitoring is required to assess risks, which enables appropriateness of objectives, geographical coverage, partnerships and modalities to be kept under constant review. GARDO & Biyo Aid M&E Systems also make use of the Geographic Information Systems for remote monitoring of projects. For the proposed project, GARD & Biyo Aid will rely on M&E Systems and our technical capacities to document quantitative results as well as track miniscule details of the context and its impact on the project and vice versa.

Learning; GARDO & Biyo Aid have come to learn that such projects raise particular challenges for designing, implementing and learning from monitoring and evaluation activities while adapting the traditional systems for gathering, analyzing and applying project information to make it more meaningful. GARDO & Biyo Aid monitoring and evaluation strategy will emphasize on improving feedback loop, deconstructing walls between M&E staff and frontline staff, an increased focus on measuring sustainability of impacts at multiple levels within the system, and using participatory methods for rigorously assessing impact. We hold regular meetings to exchange, learn from each other and share information, challenges and experiences to get apply during or future the project implementations and get reflection about situation and security of the project site and challenges we can face.

Accountability: GARDO, Biyo Aid and OFROSOM have a rigorous feedback mechanism, which is part of the program. We involve the community, the beneficiaries, and stakeholders at the start of the intervention to know the objectives and outputs of the project. The program staff will be given manuals with humanitarian accountability standards papers to eliminate time and effort spending on useless and unproductive behavior and will have knowledge of global initiatives such as Core Humanitarian Standards of Accountability and no harm principles. During the project initial meetings with target groups, community and authority, we inform them that project staff will be accountable their duties and actions during the project implementation in order to value their work when they do an effective and efficient work and increase their confidence in doing wright things.

Comnplain mechanism

. GARDO is strongly committed to ensuring complaint mechanism to communities and putting in place a guidelines and rigorous feedback complaint mechanism.. We will set up a complaint mechanism that suits the context of the area of intervention and independent committee with clear, transparent and sufficiently governance structures to secure there is bias or interference in the process who will handle the complaints with fairly and respect to all parties including women activists and the target groups. The complaint mechanism is access to all groups. No monetary costs for complaint.

The target beneficiaries and local community will be given direct complain mobile number of GARDO coordinator as well as our collaborator Biyo Aid. All complaints will be directly received by coordinator of GARDO and will be treated with fair way. The person who lodges a complaint will be anonymous. There will action plan to response back the complaints to the project staff and local project committees to solve the complaint problems with help of local actors, community and authority.

.Periodic review meetings will be organized at the project site, where beneficiaries can have a chance to present their concerns and issues and their names will be not displaced to anyone when lodging a complaint. OFROSOM will monitor and evaluate the complaint mechanism procedure whether the complaint procedure is used. .

The applicant should justify the amount for cash grants by referring to relevant local or

More information on

**How are risk management systems applied in the appropriate context?**

**Risk:** **Governance and conflict related risks**

**Mitigation measures:** GARDO, Biyo Aid work very closely with communities and local authorities ensuring that local laws, customs and culture are adhered to and avoiding action and advocacy that may be perceived as offensive. GARDO & Biyo Aid believe that the support gained from the community, authority including police and our neutrality are an important factor that could facilitated the smooth running of project.

**Risk: Operational, financial and political factors inhibit achievement of project purpose.**

**Mitigation measures:** Project activities have been chosen to maximize impact within the considerable constraints. Biyo Aid & GARDO will use a range of delivery channels in Puntland districts to maintain continuation of activities. Effective and on-going assessments of risk are built into the implementation processes as part of the approach to risk management

**Risk: Deterioration in security and access affects Biyo Aid & GARDO’s ability to implement and monitor this programme.**

**Mitigation measures:** Use of tested programme approaches which have good results in difficult Somali environments. Monitor that partners’ good coverage and access on the ground, with risk assessment systems allows them to respond early to deterioration in security. Use of national Somali staff and diaspora Somali professional allows us early reconnaissance and action.

**Risk: Programme contributes directly or indirectly to conflict, and grievances**

**Mitigation measures:** Rigorously apply ‘do no harm’ principles. Programme informed by regular conflict analysis and understanding of politics at different levels. Focus will be on good governance, leadership, capacity, local accountability, responsiveness. Conflict sensitivity training of staff and local embeddedness of structures always prevented it.

**Risk: Fiduciary/financial risks:** Failure by Biyo Aid & GARDO to implement and spend financial allocations as agreed

**Mitigation measures:** Strengthened financial management controls will ensure strong mechanisms in place to react to fiduciary and organizational issues. Project budget is appropriate, kept in mind high cost of security and operations.

**Risk: Fraud & loss of assets**

**Mitigation measures:** Overall corruption risk by Biyo Aid &GARDO team is low. This will be mitigated by due diligence, tight financial tracking, internal controls, auditing, on all procurements and supply lines. Due diligence and risk assessment systems are fully verified.

Risk of Misuse of cash voucher transfer

Mitigation: Selecting the most vulnerable HHs who are committed to resume their livelihood in farming with help of local community, project committee and beneficiaries.

**How do the implementing partners apply monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including a complaint mechanism that works in the specific context?** *Include here a description of how you monitor results (e.g. by formulating indicators), how you report back to the target population (feedback) and describe how you will receive, handle, and address complaints.*

A Technical specialist will implement the project and he/she will be responsible for the overall project activities in the area of operation with the assistance from his/her field staff. Activity will be entered into GARDO data base. Weekly reports will be combined to complete the required monthly reports. Monthly review meetings will be done that includes discussions, key challenges and actions on how to address any challenges. Joint supervision mission of GARDO & Biyo Aid and OFROSOM and Project committee will be organized to project sites to closely monitor progress made on each indicator and the team will do verification checks and beneficiary interviews. Community will take part monitoring project activities with periodic monitoring. GARDO & Biyo Aid have a field-based team & Implemented activities will be checked weekly against the detailed implementation plan to ensure the activities are implemented as planned. Project reports will be shared on monthly basis with the cluster and final narrative and financial report will be shared with DERF.

**How will learning and reflection be applied in terms of improving humanitarian action (CHS 7)?**

We are planning to hold meetings and work with Interior, Disaster and Health ministries that are concerned with disaster management to develop coordination system and sustainable dams to support the storm affected populations in Sanag region and neighboring villages. We will gain learning experience, information, challenges and discuss how we can survive from locust invasion in the future and improve humanitarian crisis response in efficient and effective way.

## Coordination

* **Are the implementing organisations involved in a coordination mechanism?**
	+ **X Yes**
	+ **No**

*If yes, please describe which clusters and on which level*

Biyo Aid & GARDO will coordinate with the local communities/authorities, police and marine forces for security purpose. We coordinate with humanitarian actors, food security cluster, stakeholders and other organizations working in area. Project beneficiaries will take part of project consultation and planning from the start. Project community committee are encouraged for active participation, GARDO & Biyo Aid will work closely Disaster, Interior and other stakeholder for smooth implementation of the intervention.

**How does the intervention contribute towards coordination and complementarity of humanitarian assistance (CHS 6)?**

*This includes cooperation and coordination with relevant stakeholders and coordination mechanisms to ensure that particularly vulnerable people at-risk of being affected by the anticipated food security crisis do not experience avoidable gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian assistance;*

GARDO & Biyo Aid as the implementing agencies will work with all stakeholders including local community and authority, particularly the local humanitarian organizations to ensure successful project implementation. They will have regular meetings and will coordinate with local humanitarian actors and other organizations implementing similar projects in information sharing, cooperation and coordination. This will help avoid overlapping of humanitarian activities. Biyo Aid has particular context knowledge with the crisis-affected areas where they have regular activities. We will collaborate for the sake of humanity to assist the vulnerable storm affected populations to return into normal life.